proper steps for the prevention of delays arising on this account, it is prayed that some provision may be made to prevent such wanton and vexatious delays in the service of summons issued by the courts.

(*b*) In the appellate courts suits entertained are not disposed of promptly and are allowed to drag on for a number of years. It is therefore prayed that Government and the judges of the higher appellate courts might peruse the list of pending cases in consultation with each other and take proper measures for their speedy disposal.

SUBJECT No. 418.

Early disposal of civil cases by the Civil Judges.

Mr. Venkatasamiah, Chamrajnagar taluk.

*Summary of Representation.*—Too many cases are posted for hearing for each day in civil courts. These are not disposed of on the hearing dates without series of adjournments. The parties are put to much trouble and inconvenience. The judgment too is not pronounced even for several months after the arguments are heard.

It is requested that a ruling may be passed to dispose of the cases early.

SUBJECT No. 419.

Punishment for offences under Excise Laws.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga municipality.

*Summary of Representation.*—The circular letter No. 183, dated 19th January 1911, issued by the Chief Court, calls the attention of Magistrates to the general inadequacy of sentences passed in excise cases. It is submitted that this circular goes beyond the provisions of the Chief Court Regulation, I of 1884. The adequacy or otherwise of the sentence passed in each case is to be judged on its merits. To issue such general instructions in judicial matters is tantamount to interference with judicial independence and discretion of the Magistracy. It is prayed that the circular may be recommended to be withdrawn and the Magistrates and Judges allowed to exercise an unfettered discretion.

Specific instances of inadequate sentences may be picked out and revised and adequate sentences passed by the Chief Court. In cases of unduly lenient sentences, the Magistrates concerned may be furnished with the remarks of the Chief Court passed on the revision side for enhancing the sentences.

SUBJECT No. 420.

Execution of decrees of the Mysore courts in the Bombay Presidency.

Messrs. S. Sitaramiah, Shimoga taluk; Revanasiddiah, Gurulingappa and Halappa, Honnali taluk, and K. Shankaranarayan Rao, Nagar Sabha.

*Summary of Representation.*—The courts in the Bombay Presidency do not execute the decrees of the Mysore Courts, unless they are countersigned or certified by the Political Agent under Sections 86 and 79 of the Indian Evidence Act. When the Residency was approached on the subject it was stated that there was no practice in vogue of countersigning such decrees. The courts in the Madras Presidency freely execute the decrees of the Mysore courts without any such restrictions. It is requested

that necessary action may be taken by moving the Government or the High Court of Bombay to bring the procedure in this respect in conformity with that prevailing in the Madras Presidency.

SUBJECT No. 421.

Judgments of 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.

Messrs. A. Narasimhaiya and Lingegowda, Malvalli taluk.

*Summary of Representation.*—The practice of the 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates writing out their judgments in English is causing much inconvenience and loss to the parties in getting them translated into Kannada, especially in places where it is difficult to find English-knowing men. It is therefore desirable that the judgments be ordered to be written in Kannada.

SUBJECT No. 422.

Deposition sheets.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga municipality.

*Summary of Representation.*—The paper supplied for writing depositions is very inferior and porous and allows the ink to run through to the other side. It is impossible to write on both sides of this paper legibly. It is prayed that a better sort of paper may be supplied in future for noting down depositions of parties in courts.

SUBJECT No. 423.

Copying papers.

(1) Messrs. S. Sitaramiah, Shimoga taluk; and Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Shimoga District Board.

(2) Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam taluk, Volhatti Dēvappa, Gundlupet taluk, N. Dasaraje Urs, T. Narsipur taluk, Madappa, Mysore taluk, Padmanna and Venkatasamaiya, Nanjangud taluk, Agali Venkatramaiya, Sira taluk, and Huchaviregowda, Gubbi taluk.

(3) Messrs. K. Shankarnarayana Rao, Nagar Sabha, and C. Krishnamurti, Law Association, Bangalore.

*Summary of Representation.*—(1) The two-anna papers recently introduced for preparation of copies do not contain sufficient space for writing the full number of words for which two annas used to be paid according to the rules in existence hitherto. Further the parties are obliged to pay two annas although the number of words may be even one or two. Sanction may be accorded to prepare copies on both sides of the paper or provision may be made to increase the number of words allowed for each sheet.

(2) The new copying papers introduced are unsuited for the purpose in more ways than one. One side of it completely goes to waste, while on the writing side itself no margin is available to make notes or remarks. Besides the cost has been increased. The old system of granting copies on 3 pie or good foolscap paper may be revived.

(3) The two-anna copying papers may be ordered to be written upon both sides leaving sufficient margin.

SUBJECT No. 424.

Increase in the number of words in the copying sheets and the alteration of the form.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga municipality.

*Summary of Representation.*—(1) Under rules recently promulgated by the Chief Court, the cost of copies has been increased by at least 25 per cent. Each sheet is priced at two annas and is to be written on one side only and the number of words is not to exceed 100 in English and 150 in Kannada. In practice only a much smaller number of words is written on these sheets. The result is that a sum of two annas is paid for about 80 words on an average, as against a sum of 0-1-8 (copying and comparing fees) for every 100 words paid hitherto. It is